

Bicentennial Commission Recognizes Project

Preserving Records, Preserving Roots

By Bob Ward
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The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution recently recognized a unique project championed by the Bureau of Land Management's Eastern States Office titled, "Preserving America's Heritage."

This effort will automate nine million General Land Office records dating back to 1788. The information these records contain will be more accessible to the public, historians, genealogists, state and local governments as well as other federal agencies, while preserving the historic integrity of the original documents.

"This is our chance to modernize for the future while preserving the past," said Curt Jones, Director of the Eastern States Office.

The Eastern States Office in Alexandria is considered the



Secretary Hodel and his wife Barbara view some of the 4.5 million patents stored in 9,000 books at the ESO. Also pictured, left to right, are ESO Acting Asst. State Director Bob Faithful, State Director Curt Jones, and WO Deputy Director Roland Robison.

largest land title office in the world. These historic and invaluable records legally describe the land being conveyed, the name of the person receiving it, and, in many cases, the legal authority for the conveyance. They contain patents signed by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and many other presidents. One military

grant was patented to Captain Abraham Lincoln for his service in the Blackhawk Indian War. Another went to General Lafayette for service in the Revolutionary War.

The ownership of land, protected by a legal and officially recorded title, is one of the hallmarks of Western civilization. The records housed at the Eastern States Office originated from the Land Ordinance of 1785 passed by the new Conti-

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Burford Recaps Eight Years of Accomplishments 'You Can Be Proud of Your Work'

*By Bob Burford
BLM Director*

As the Reagan era draws to a close, I thought this would be a good opportunity to reflect on and recap some of BLM's accomplishments of the last eight years.

It's been a privilege to serve as the Director of the BLM during President Reagan's administration, and I'm proud of the progress made during my tenure. When I first came to Washington, my goal was to reaffirm in no uncertain terms our congressional multiple-use mandate.

The FLPMA mandate for multiple-use management of the public lands is a powerful tool for reconciling the often conflicting demands and viewpoints about how the lands should be administered.

I feel we've done admirably in meeting those challenges and are now a true multiple-use management agency. I'd like to thank you for your dedication and professionalism in helping make that happen.

Working in a time of static or declining budgets is often discouraging to people who are eager to do improvements in land management, but this attitude has not been displayed by BLM employees. I know that through suggestions which are not always attributed, we have accomplished a great deal.



Director Bob Burford

This is evident in some of the improving renewable resources which we manage and in some of the processes you have suggested that are now in place.

Before I review what I feel have been some of the major accomplishments in the last eight years, let me remind you of the situation that existed when I assumed direction of BLM in the spring of 1981.

—The Sagebrush Rebellion was raging at its peak. State indemnity selections and land exchanges were at a standstill. Communities surrounded by public lands were unable to expand.

—Oil and gas lease applications by the tens of thousands were backlogged, some for more than 20 years. Applicants could not learn the status of their applications.

—The grazing and wild horse and burro programs were

immobilized by frivolous litigation.

—The BLM, the nation's repository for all original land records, was still entering transactions on historic documents by hand, as it had for more than 100 years. Land records had to be located by thumbing through original documents, some more than 200 years old.

In contrast, the accomplishments we've made are numerous, and I'd like to highlight a few:

—We've begun a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach to riparian areas, including inservice training and demonstration management areas. We are also monitoring land and resource decisions affecting such areas.

—Fish and Wildlife 2000 and Recreation 2000 provide strategic plans to meet the challenges in these programs to carry us through the year 2000.

—We've made significant progress toward the recovery of some threatened and endangered species such as the peregrine falcon and bald eagle.

—Creative solutions have improved the wild horse and burro program. For example, working with the Departments of Corrections in California, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming to establish inmate

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Burford *(continued)*

wild horse training programs and the establishment of the wild horse sanctuary in South Dakota are promising ideas.

—More than 600,000 acres were owed to the public land states at the beginning of 1981. We have satisfied more than 85 percent of this indebtedness, and less than 90,000 acres remain outstanding. This has helped the states to maximize their school funds.

—More than 1.6 million acres of public land have been transferred to the states and private sector. About 200,000 acres have been received for federal multiple-use management and protection.

—BLM now manages 23 wilderness areas totaling 448,522 acres. Forty-nine final environmental impact statements for wilderness studies have been filed.

—We've opened the internationally recognized Anasazi Heritage Center in southwest Colorado.

—We now have an Initial Attack Management System, including Automated Lightning Detection and Remote Automatic Weather Stations. This equipment saves more than \$5 million a year in firefighting costs.

—One-half of the public lands in the Western states, excluding Alaska, are now covered by resource management plans. The areas not covered by

management framework plans or RMPs have dropped from roughly 20 percent to less than .5 percent. The cost of doing RMPs has been reduced significantly, saving BLM tens of millions of dollars. We've also reduced the amount of time to complete an RMP from four or



This museum-quality belt and buckle, presented to Director Burford by the Bureau Directorate at the December BMT, is the unique work of Jim Currivan of the AZ SO. All public land states are represented in 14K gold with the donors' names etched on the inside. The buckle is made from the base of an elk antler.

five years to about 30 months.

—The backlog of pending desert land entry applications stood at more than 5,400 cases at the beginning of 1981. Now, fewer than 600 cases remain outstanding.

—The Department's mineral leasing and operations programs have been streamlined by merging the onshore mineral leasing functions of the Minerals Management Service and the BLM in 1982.

—We've reviewed and

implemented the Federal On-shore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987. As of the first week in September, 11 lease sales have been conducted under the Act. About 1.95 million acres have been leased at an average high bid of \$21.40 an acre.

—About 2.2 billion tons of coal have been leased since 1981 for \$142 million in bonuses. Federal royalty on coal since then has totaled \$715 million. In addition, coal exploration and mining regulations have been extensively revised to reflect changing conditions.

—The Land Information System will revolutionize the way the Bureau does business. We have made a long-term commitment to the implementation of a fully automated system that will allow us to ultimately be more responsive to the needs of the American people.

Many more examples exist of the great strides the BLM has made in the last eight years. The Bureau could not have come this far had it not been for your creativity and dedication, and you can be proud of your work. I believe that the last eight years challenge the multiple-use accomplishments of any similar period in the history of this agency. I hold the talented and dedicated professional men and women who are the Bureau of Land Management in the highest esteem. You've made my tenure something I will always cherish.

Project Preserves America's Heritage (Continued from page 1)

mental Congress as a means to sell federal lands to repay debts incurred during the Revolutionary War against England. The Ordinance established the methods for legal survey of the federal lands, for the sale to individuals and for the conveyance to new states to encourage settlement. The first land that was patented, 640 acres titled to John Martin in 1788 near the present town of Zanesville, Ohio, is being considered for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

These patent books aren't just historic documents. They are in daily use by state and federal agencies, counties whose records were lost to fire or other disasters, title insurance companies, the minerals industry, historical and genealogical researchers, and others.

As a result of continual handling, these old records, a monumental legacy of our nation's westward expansion from the original colonies, are literally being loved to death. Deterioration of the old patent books is accelerating despite the best efforts of full-time bookbinders from the Government Printing Office.

Successful automation would, for the first time in the Nation's history, automate the information contained in these vital land records while protecting the original documents from the ravages of constant use. In addition, this information could be accessed even from remote locations.

A major focus of the records project is systems compatibility. A steering committee made up of representatives from the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, and Minnesota will continue to work with the BLM to assure compatibility with state land records automation systems. These states are members of the Eastern Lands and Resources Council (ELRC), an organization representing 31 states involved in the management

of state lands, natural resources, and associated records.

"This is exciting," said Roland Harmes, chief of the real estate division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and President of the ELRC. "We are in the midst of a similar project in Michigan to automate and protect our vital state land records."

Also, of benefit to the federal government as a whole, title records for lands administered by

all federal agencies would be available from one source, and interagency cooperation in record keeping and land data transfer would finally come of age. The project is expected to take four years to complete at a cost of about \$6.5 million.

Automation of the GLO

Records is a critical part of the overall federal automation effort. The BLM will also integrate these records with the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS) and Automated Resource Data Base (ARD) to produce maps overlaying legal survey descriptions, land and mineral ownership, and resource information such as topography, transportation networks, sensitive environmental areas, wildlife, recreation, forestry, etc. This information is valuable for effective resource management.

"I'm intrigued to see these historic documents displayed on a computer screen," said Secretary of the Interior Donald F. Hodel during his tour of the GLO Records Project. "I envy you people and your jobs here at Eastern States. Each of you are involved in making things happen...of providing direct public service, of being in charge of these historic public records."

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--Donald Hodel

BLM Explores New Ways of Doing Business

Imagine working for an agency that has a program specifically aimed at:

- Improving the quality of work life for employees*
- Establishing a more active organization*
- Creating more responsive resource management*
- Improving the quality of work*
- Improving productivity*

You do. It's the Bureau's Productivity Pilot Program, just entering its second year in the four district offices selected to participate: Rock Springs, Wyo., Butte, Mont., Roswell, N.M., and Susanville, Calif. Districts.

The program calls for the four districts to test new, innovative ways to manage their offices and resources. It is designed to be results-oriented and a "from-the-ground-up" approach using teamwork to encourage multiple-use management. District and area managers and their staffs set more local priorities, reduce red tape and tie management decisions to what is needed on the ground.

All four pilot districts have designed programs to simplify the financial management system and to fund work priorities rather than programs. Each district has also developed an individual plan that includes a financial monitoring system and a system to report and evaluate results.

A Steering Committee, made up of State Directors Delmar Vail,

Idaho, Curtis Jones, Eastern States, Denver Service Center Director Bob Moore, and Assistant Director-Management Services Tom Allen, work directly with the four districts.

Some ideas in the Pilot districts have bureauwide interest. For example:

—In the Butte District, the dates of PIPR reviews have been changed. Many times the conflicts among the end of the field season, the Annual Work Plan process, and the actual completion of work cycles make the normal October PIPR review a bad time for both supervisors or employees to assess accomplishments and provide direction for the next year. Employees and supervisors are now able to negotiate PIPR review dates. A similar idea was approved for the Roswell District also.

—Three districts have designed alternative or maxiflex work schedules that have been approved by the Steering Committee.

—The Roswell District has approval to work with the New Mexico State Office and the Denver Service Center in asking GSA to grant the Bureau a one-time delegation of authority to lease, design, and contract for a new office for the Carlsbad Resource Area.

—The Roswell District and the



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Hodel Looks Back, Takes Stock

Last month, Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel invited the editors of the Department's national newsletters to interview him. I represented the BLM. Hodel made it clear at the beginning that he was comfortable with any questions we wished to ask. He especially wanted to convey his thanks to Interior employees for their hard work and support during the last eight years. The interview, held in the Secretary's office, lasted an hour and a half. Below are excerpts from the interview. All comments are those of the Secretary, except for the questions in italics. — Michelle Ravnika, editor

I need to say that I have appreciated the tremendous support and the accomplishments of the people in this Department. These have not been easy times. These have been very difficult times from a budget standpoint ... but I really feel that the people here have done a super job of working within very difficult constraints, and I appreciate it.

When we came, there was a problem called the Sagebrush Rebellion. It was a real problem in the West. As you know, there were Bureau of Land Management people who dared not go into certain parts of their terrain without fear of bodily harm. They literally dared not go without carrying a side arm or being accompanied by a bodyguard, or both. It turned out it was because people in those areas perceived that the federal government had become totally unconcerned about their needs.

... One of the things that the President asked Secretary Watt to try to do was to put that to rest. That was what the good neighbor policy was all

about. The phenomenal thing is that not only did the Sagebrush Rebellion become dormant, it turned out we didn't change the people in the field because, as you know, it's not all that easy to move people around, and we didn't really try that. We changed the people in Washington. We changed the directions in the Department, to be good neighbors instead of hostile.

We tried to be sensitive to local requirements. And the proof that it worked is the fact that—remember the Interchange proposal?... The major opposition that I received when I was out in the

West from people on the ground there ... was they didn't want to lose their relationship, their friendly relationship, with their local federal land manager. What's astonishing in many cases is that's the same person five years earlier they were threatening to shoot if he came out there. What it



Secretary Hodel answers questions from Interior newsletter editors.

showed is that our people truly did want to be good neighbors, they wanted to be members of those communities ... I think that's a real commendation of them. It kind of shot down the Interchange program, but it's proof that they were doing a good job of being good neighbors. I take that as a welcome sign.

I often get the question, "What are my plans?" The fact is, the law is so stringent that I cannot, I dare not, talk to anybody about a job until I am out of this job, and so that's the position I've just taken.... I am planning to spend some time in Summit County, Colorado, after the 20th of January and I'm going to try to ski for 30 days before I settle down and start trying to find a job.

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Hodel *(continued)*

It may not last that long, but that's my current intention, and I really at this point don't know what I will do. That's a wonderful feeling, actually, except for the uncertainty....

After more than three years the courts finally threw out the National Wildlife Federation versus Burford lawsuit. That decision is being appealed right now. This suit has tied up hundreds of actions in the BLM. What is the answer to the continuing legal paralysis brought by such litigation, and is this unprecedented mobilization of environmentalists in the last eight years a result of the Reagan administration trying to change too many things too fast?

I think I disagree with one of the premises. I don't think it's unprecedented in the last eight years. I think if you look back you'll see a steady increase beginning with the passage of NEPA, and the laws that followed the passage of NEPA. I think you'll see that in the late 70s, in fact when we arrived in 1981, in spite of the fact that Jimmy Carter's Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus did everything he could to identify himself as the spear carrier for the environmental movement, we inherited a large number of lawsuits attacking his decisions. I don't think the case can be properly made that this represents some sudden change. I think this was a lot of carry-over.

There's been a continuing refinement of techniques in the use of the courts. Sooner or later, the society has to come to grips with the question of whether anybody who can afford to pay a filing fee can highjack the society, in effect. In the end, we win the lawsuits. That says to me that, in fact, it turns out on the law, on the facts, we've been right. We've done our job the way we're supposed to.

Now that doesn't surprise me, and it shouldn't surprise you. You work with people day in and day out who are serious and professional, and are trying to comply with the law and think about all the things they're supposed to think about and

consider all the things their supposed to consider before making a decision. They do that and they document it, and so the decision is made and it's attacked. Then you can't do anything for a period of time. Eventually, what do you know? You win the lawsuit. Now you don't always, but a very sizable percentage, we win.

Sooner or later Congress should come to grips with a certain reality. In 1969, when NEPA passed, there wasn't a Bureau in this Department who had an environmentalist on its staff. Today, we have probably several thousand in this Department whose whole job is to see to it that we consider environmental matters before we act.

But the law is written as if you haven't and won't, and so the lawsuits are brought under laws that were passed at a time when you had no environmentalists.

Today we spend literally hundreds of millions of dollars making sure we take environmental matters into account. I think sooner or later, Congress is going to have to say "We are going to assume that the environmental matters have been adequately assessed by a government agency when it makes this decision," and there will be a greater burden on the part of those bringing an action to prove it. You will not get restraining orders unless there's overwhelming evidence that you've been callous or irresponsible in your decision. So they're going to have to do something about the balance of proof. I don't think they're ready to do that yet.

Mr. Secretary, the week before last, a national network reported on the case you were just asked about as an example of something illustrating that the administration wanted to develop the parks. We say, "No, no, that's what they used to call public domain land," parts of national resource lands that have been identified as appropriate for government under a number of environmental constraints that I'm familiar with ...

You touched on something that I hope you all work on constantly. There's a very poor public

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perception of the difference between park land, wildlife refuges, and public domain, or multiple-use lands.... There's about 340 million acres of multiple-use land. What I emphasize is the parks and the wilderness areas and the wildlife areas are basically off limits to commercial development...it is the multiple-use land that all this debate is about.

I think it's important to keep emphasizing that, and you know we've just gone through an interesting exercise. We have tried to come up with this decision on valid existing rights. I don't know whether you're familiar with it, but we made the resolution that we simply did not think that we wanted to propose, or the country would ever accept, the idea that people who have a right to mine coal inside a Park Service recreation area or a national park would ever be allowed to do it. And what we ought to do is say we're prepared to buy you out, in effect, by trading multiple-use coal lands which are available for development, and acquiring these rights to the park. You saw what happened. When the word got out, the people who were more concerned about making an assault upon the administration, turned that around and said somehow that this showed that we were trying to drill or mine in the parks. An absolutely outrageous distortion of what was, in fact, going on.

It really is important to keep driving home the point, and all the spokesmen for the Department need to drive home the point—those areas are off limits, even where we have laws saying people have a right to mine coal in a national park area, we're saying no, that's not going to happen.

You brought up something just now that has been a concern among some BLM employees about using these multiple-use lands, or BLM lands, for trading stock. Do you view BLM lands as trading stock?

I view the federal government resources as

assets. The American people, through their Congress, have made the decision that we want certain lands to be park lands, and not to be developed. We've bought those lands, at very high price in some cases, but we buy those lands. Some of them we still haven't acquired. In the meantime, over here somewhere, we have coal land, and you just talked about the litigation problems. It's questionable whether we will ever be able to have a successful leasing program on some of those lands. If somebody is willing to accept that land, which is on our books supposedly as valuable coal land, but the chances are it's going to be 20 years before we could ever lease it, if somebody is willing to accept that land and give us, in return, the land we want over here for a park, on the federal balance sheet it comes out the same. So in terms of the American people, yes, I think that's an appropriate thing to do. I don't think we ought be increasing the amount of land owned by the federal government if we can help it. Yet when we say we're going to acquire new park land and go out and buy that land, we're taking that much more land out of state or local or private ownership. We're increasing that percentage of federal ownership, and I don't think that's good. So if we can trade multiple-use land and acquire land that we want, I think we're doing a good thing on all sides.

What about the BLM employee who feels perhaps that we're trading away their...

For that BLM employee it's time for him to leave! That person does not fit my description of the professional. That's the person who's decided that it isn't public land, or national land, that's his land. That person has forgotten what it is he's here to do, which is to manage the public's land in the national interest. There's no question about it. There's a great turf consciousness

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on the part of people, but in my estimation, the person who takes the position that he doesn't want to give up the management of it because it's his, really needs a change of scene.

Among the people the papers are speculating about who the next Secretary will be are a couple of people from the Eastern United States. Do you think a non-Westerner can effectively run the Interior Department, politically or otherwise?

Well, its hard to say that just because a person doesn't come from the West they aren't capable of running the Department of Interior. I mean, it's intuitively not correct. On the other hand, it's very difficult because this Department has such tremendous significance in the West. The Western governors of both parties, senators and congressmen of both parties, and an awful lot of people out there, constituents, believe that the Secretary needs to be from the West so he understands water problems, he understands wildlife problems. Not that there aren't wildlife refuges in the East, but in terms of magnitude ... Grazing. To a Westerner who is concerned about the grazing issue, an Easterner will have a terrible time persuading, "Believe me, Charlie I understand your problem."

Now I don't happen to come from the grazing part of the state of Oregon. So theoretically, I would suffer from the same impediment as an Easterner. But you know, Portland, Oregon, has a hotel in it called the Imperial Hotel, which has the Stockman's Grill in it. It's called that for a reason. The people from eastern Oregon come there. So at least I absorbed a little bit through osmosis, but that's a gut issue with a large number of people out there. I know that the President-elect's people have been advised by Western governors of both parties that they feel very strongly the new Secretary ought to come from the West. I think the Western senators who have some considerable clout on the energy and natural resources committee, which has to do the confirmation hearing, feel

the same way. And the reason is, they've had some experience the other way. What they've learned is, it's no guarantee by any means, but they've learned that sometimes its much harder to explain to somebody what it's like to have more than half of your state owned by the federal government.

What kind of advice do you have for your successor?

That just begs for a humorous answer, but I better be serious. My advice is that he or she needs to have a clear picture of his or her major objectives. Just as the President gave me, and Bill Clark before me, and Jim Watt before him, five charges. He needs to know what he is trying to accomplish in the main, largely the main direction, main course. He needs to know his philosophy. I hope the philosophy is this can-do-both philosophy because it will then affect the way in which he approaches decisions. And then the next most important thing is that he or she needs to get around people who understand what he's trying to accomplish and are willing to work toward those goals. Communicating effectively is tremendously important. So my advice would be, know what it is you are trying to do, and then get some people around you who know what it is you are trying to do, and then at least you know how to deal with the problem when it arises. You know what questions to ask about a problem when it arises. It won't solve all of them, but it'll sure help a lot.

You earlier were talking about NEPA requirements. Two conflicting court decisions were recently issued, the 9th and 10th Circuit Court decisions, on the amount of environmental analysis required before issuing oil and gas leases. How do you think this conflict is going to be resolved? Do you think these types of decisions are going to have any effect on your work and Bush's intention to open ANWR (Alaska National Wildlife Refuge) to development?

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Beats me. I mean, I think in the end the 10th Circuit is correct, and I think in the end that that would be the prevailing position. It's right. It's absolutely right. Takes a while to work that out, but ultimately I still say that the greatest hazard to our environment is a crisis of some kind. An energy crisis will prompt people to demand that the government permit things to be done that we would never permit if we had time and if we had an orderly approach. An economic crisis, if it's viewed as being caused by energy problems, will lead to the same kind of thing. I think ultimately if the American people believe as they do, with good reason, that there are billions of barrels of oil and gas off the coast of California and on the Arctic North Slope of Alaska that can be gotten without a major impact on the environment, as I think is true, if they feel they've been deprived of that opportunity and suddenly find themselves sitting in gas lines, I think it's a very good risk they'll say, "This is outrageous. Now get out there and produce the stuff, and do it on a shorter timeframe" than we today would absolutely require. So again, I think the environment is protected best by an orderly process. And that's not a crisis atmosphere.

Related to ANWR, how do you answer those who question the Administration's apparent reluctance to promote an energy conservation spirit along with the lands ...

It's not true. Their position is not correct. Those people are ones who believe that the only conservation is that which is mandated by the federal government. They're the ones who say, "You don't have a conservation program unless you are forcing people to limit the kind of automobiles they can buy."

Remember the thermostat police under the Carter Administration? Do you remember that? You know, we had police, literally, we had police who came around and checked your thermostats to make sure they weren't set too high. Now this is

unbelievable to people today.... There is a mind set on the part of some people that the only good program is the one that is forced on people. Now that strait-jacket mentality looks at this Administration's advocacy of conservation and expenditures for conservation and achievements in conservation and says, "Yes, but it's not near what we could have gotten if we'd been coercing the American people." They don't use those words. Those are my words, but that's exactly what they are saying. They're just plain wrong in my estimation.

This nation has an enormous volunteer spirit and tremendous impulse to altruistic activity if they understand the significance of it. We've seen tremendous conservation in this country. We've installed devices on our automobiles that are just now beginning to be installed in Europe for purposes of cleaning up the air. I suspect that there will be some debates about this. I've already begun. As a matter of fact, there's an editorial in the *Los Angeles Times* recommending that the solution to conserving oil is to raise the gasoline price by 25 cents a gallon. I'm sure we'll see proposals like this, and that will be more effective by far than mandating fuel efficiency standards. If what you're trying to do is reduce consumption, absolutely if you raise the price, you will reduce consumption. The only question is how far do you want to reduce consumption? If you raise the price high enough, you consume almost nothing. And somewhere between where we are today and nothing is where people will want to end up. But I think that we have pushed conservation.

The hardest thing for me to maintain when I was Secretary of Energy was impulse in this country for renewables and conservation at a time they thought we had an oil glut. Very difficult to do. And I talked about it every speech, without exception, I talked about conservation every speech. People say why doesn't this Administration talk about conservation? Because to them I wasn't advocating conservation unless I was advocating a dictatorial, federal government-imposed restriction on the American people. And that, we don't think is right. □

Running Wild, Running Free

About 500 people watched the wild horses released during the dedication of the nation's first wild horse sanctuary in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The sanctuary, a nonprofit endeavor, will be supported by private donations. The address for the organization is IRAM, Box 567, Pierre, S.D. 57501



Wild Horse Sanctuary Dedication



Some of the participants in the wild horse sanctuary dedication Oct. 5. From left: Mel Lambert, master of ceremonies; Monte Montana, cowboy star and roper; Dayton O. Hyde, president of the Institute of Range and the American Mustang; Betty Zane, grandniece of author Zane Grey; South Dakota Governor George Mickelson; and BLM Director Bob Burford. Photos by Del Harding.

Congress Adjourns after Flurry of Legislative Activity

A flurry of legislative activity took place as the 100th Congress came to a close. Some of the legislation will directly affect the Bureau. These are the most significant legislation of the 100th Congress affecting the Bureau:

The Recreation and Public Purposes Amendment Act of 1988, Public Law 100-648, was signed by President Reagan on November 10, 1988. The Act authorizes the issuance of patents with a limited reverter provision for lands devoted to solid waste disposal or for another purpose which may include the disposal, placement, or release of any hazardous substance.

The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law 100-203, was signed by the President on December 22, 1987. This Act requires that all lands shall be leased to the highest responsible qualified bidder by competitive bidding in units of not more than 2,560 acres, except in Alaska, where units shall not be more than 5,760 acres. Leasing must be by oral bidding and at least quarterly. A lease is conditioned upon the payment of royalty of not less than 12.5 percent. Only lands that have been offered competitively and for which no bid has been received shall be available for noncompetitive lease. Such lands shall become available noncompetitively for a period of 2 years.

The Secretary must submit to Congress annually for 5 years after enactment of the Act a report containing appropriate information to facilitate Congressional monitoring of the Act. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences and the Comptroller General of the United States are required to conduct a study of the manner in which oil and gas resources are considered in the land use plans developed by the Secretary of the

Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and recommend any improvements that may be necessary to ensure that potential oil and gas resources are adequately addressed in planning documents; the social, economic, and environmental consequences of exploration and development are determined; and any stipulations to be applied to oil and gas leases are clearly identified.

The Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988, Public Law 100-409, was signed by the President on August 20, 1988. The Act amends the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to provide for uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals, establishes time limitations, and provides for compulsory arbitration in the case of appraisal disputes. The Act contains authorization to waive the requirement for payment of money to equalize values under certain specified circumstances and to exchange lands based on a statement of value rather than a formal appraisal. The Act also requires the Secretary to conduct an assessment of the need for and costs and benefits associated with improvements in the existing methods of land surveying and mapping and of collecting, storing, retrieving, disseminating and using information about Federal and other lands.

The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-433, was signed by the President on September 22, 1988. The Act amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to authorize lease extension when steam has not been produced or used in commercial quantities by the end of the primary or extended term. The Act amends the commercial quantities definition by removing the portion of the definition that requires that the term include a bona fide sale of geothermal

Legislative Activity

steam as well as completion of a producing well or well capable of production. The Act also allows a shut-in well to qualify under the definition if the Secretary determines diligent efforts are being made toward utilization of the steam.

The Secretary is required to keep a list of 16 parks with significant thermal features, including Crater Lake National Park. Criteria are established for adding units to the list. The Secretary must review all lease applications to determine whether exploration or development is likely to have significant adverse effect on any significant park thermal feature. On any such finding, the lease is to be denied and the area withdrawn from leasing. In all lease or drilling permits issued, extended, modified or renewed under the Act, the Secretary is required to include stipulations to protect significant park thermal features where development is reasonably likely to affect such features. The Secretary is required to submit a report to the Congress on the existence of thermal

features within Crater Lake National Park.

An Act to amend the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Public Law 100-588, was signed by the President on November 3, 1988. The Act strengthens the enforcement capabilities in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act by providing for felony penalties for attempted and actual violations of prohibited acts where the value of the archaeological resources involved in the offense and cost of restoration and repair exceed \$500. The Act also directs Federal land managers to increase public awareness of the significance of archaeological resources and the need to protect such resources.

The Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988, Public Law 100-557, was signed by the President on October 28, 1988. The Act adds nearly 40 river segments, totaling over 1,300 miles, to the National Wild and Scenic River System. It also designates seven rivers, including a segment of the Klamath River, for study and possible future inclusion into the System.



President-elect George Bush (center) took some time out during the campaign to relax on Oregon's Rogue River, a BLM Wild and Scenic River. He is accompanied by two Secret Servicemen. Photo by John Craig, Oregon State Office Public Affairs.

Alaska

New BLM Employees

William M. Fowler, Biologist, Mineral Res.
George Harper, Computer Prog. Analyst,
Support Serv.

Mary F. Leykom, Nat. Res. Spec., Kobuk DO

Reassignments/Promotions

Russel D. Blome, Realty Spec. to Supv. Realty
Spec., Anchorage DO

Thomas H. Boatner, Forestry Tech. to Supv.
Forestry Tech., AK Fire Serv.

Joseph P. Barnes, Land Surv. to Supv. Land
Surv., Cadastral Survey

Kenneth R. Hext, Realty Spec. to Prog.
Analyst., Land & Renew. Res.

Donald E. Keyes, Land Surv. to Prog. Analyst,
Cadastral Survey

Donald R. Knight, Prog. Analyst to Land
Surv., Cadastral Survey

John C. Mellor Jr., Supv. Ecologist, Arctic
DO, to Assoc. Dist. Mgr., Steese/White Mtn
DO

Fred Payton, Geol., Kobuk DO, to Geol.,
Anchorage DO

John Rumps, District Mgr., Anchorage DO, to
Prog. Analysis Officer, Ofc. of Mgmt. Plan.
and Budget

Steven Schey, Supv. Land Surv., Cadastral
Survey

Richard J. Vernimen, Res. Mgr., Land &
Renew. Res., to Dist. Mgr., Anchorage DO

Mary B. Carter, Land Law Exam., Convey-
ance Mgmt., to Supv. Contract Rep., Support
Serv.

Russell J. Hayes, Supv. Forestry Tech., AK
Fire Serv.

Susan Will, Archaeologist to Nat. Res. Spec.,
Steese/White Mtn. DO

Retirements

Donald Beck, Supv. Land Surv. Cadastral
Survey

John Lambe, Computer Prog. Analyst,
Support Serv.

Ruth McFadden, Admin. Officer, Support.
Serv.

Steve Leskosky, Land Law Exam., Convey-
ances

Other Separations

Robert Gal, Nat. Res. Spec., Kobuk DO

Arizona

Reassignments/Promotions

Herman Kast, Assoc. Dist. Mgr., Phoenix DO,
to Dist. Mgr., Yuma DO

Herbert McGinty, Tech. Pub. Writer-Editor to
Writer-Editor, Phoenix Training Center

Karen Daniels, Computer Spec. to Computer
Sys. Analyst, Phoenix DO

Don Applegate, Outdoor Rec. Plnr., Barstow
RAO, to Outdoor Rec Plnr., Yuma DO

Other Separations

Joyce Ayers, Land Law Exam, Mineral Res.

Mark Blankansop, Fire Mgmt. Off., Yuma
DO

Colorado

Reassignment/Promotions

Bobbie L. Lewis, Sec. (Steno), Ofc. of State
Dir.

Thomas Kirby, Civil Eng. Tech., Eng. &
Support Serv.

Sheryl Barnett, Petro. Eng., Res. Mgmt.

Robert Vlahos, Nat. Res. Spec., Uncompahgre
RAO, to GIS Coord., Montrose DO

Kent Walter, Land Surv., Div. of Ops.

Douglas Huntington, Envir. Prot. Spec. to
Pub. Affairs Spec., Grand Junction DO

David Harr, Multi-Res. Staff Spec.,
Kremmling RAO

Charles Doman, Land Surv., Div. of Ops.

Monica Bargielski, Archaeologist Tech., San
Juan RAO to Archaeologist, Royal Gorge RAO

Phillip Dwyer, Admin. Officer, Montrose DO

Retirement

Satchiko Nakazono, Land Law Exam.,
Adjudication.

Other Separations

Phillp Clouse, Supv. Mining Eng., Mineral
Res.

Montana

New BLM Employees

Orval Hadley, Assoc. Dist. Mgr., Butte DO
Clover Koopman, Pub. Affairs Spec., Ofc. of
State Dir.

William Monahan, Realty Spec., Dickinson
DO

Reassignments/Promotions

Robert Haburchak, Supv. Land Use Spec.,
Lewistown DO, to Fishery Biol., Land &
Renew. Res., SO

Raymond Hoem, Fishery Biol., Land &
Renew. Res., to Nat. Res. Spec., Admin.

Thomas Lonnie, Supv. Geol., Mineral Res.
Lorraine Schardt, Sec. (Steno), Ofc. of State
Dir.

Burton Williams, Archaeologist, Land &
Renew. Res., to Supv. Land Use Spec., Lewis-
town DO

Other Separations

Louis Hagener, Range Con., Dillon RAO

David Lomas, Hydrol., Butte DO

Carlton Wyant, Geol., Dickinson DO

New Mexico

New BLM Employees

Larry Bray, Pet. Engr. Tech., Roswell RAO

Cindy Barnes, Range Con., Roswell RAO

Reassignments/Promotions

James Ramakka, Wildlife Mgmt. Biol. to
Supv. Envir. Prot. Spec., Farmington RAO

Richard Fagan, Supv. Nat. Res. Spec. to
Assoc. Dist. Mgr., Albuquerque DO

Francis O'Neill, Supv. Multi Res. Spec. to
Anthropologist, Albuquerque DO

Gerald Sanchez, Budget Analyst, Admin., to
Appraiser, Mineral Res.

Robert Kennedy, Mining Engr. to Supv.

Envir. Prot. Spec., Farmington RAO
John Hanson, Range Con. to Supv. Range
Con., Farmington RAO

Retirements

Richard Diener, Surf. Reclam. Spec., Rio
Puerco RAO

Other Separations

Roger Baer, Mining Engr., Rio Puerco RAO to
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque, NM

Russell Davis, Electronics Tech., Admin., to
Dept. of Air Force, Albuquerque, NM

Norman Harris, Budget Analyst, Albuquerque
DO, to Supv. Budget Analyst., Forest Serv.,
Santa Fe, NM

Oregon

New BLM Employees

Mary Ann Hunnicutt, Student Trainee,
Wildlife Biol., McKenzie RAO

Gregory A. Assmus, Criminal Invest., SO

Reassignments/Promotions

Lance E. Mimmo, Area Mgr., Klamath RAO,
to Area Mgr., Butte Falls RAO

James Renthall, Supv. Nat. Res. Spec.,
Klamath RAO, to Asst. Area Mgr., Butte Falls
RAO

Larry G. Sweem, Civil Engr., Medford DO, to
Supv. Civil Engr., Medford DO

Robert Walter, Nat. Res. Mgr. to Area Mgr.,
South Valley RAO

Larry P. Zowada, Forester, Jacksonville RAO,
to Forester, Ashland RAO

Alfred Borchert, Forester, Tyrell Seed
Orchard, to Forester, Eugene DO

David Mattson, Land Surv., Eugene DO, to
Forester, McKenzie RAO

Gerald E. Fullerton, Envir. Coord., Salem DO,
to Range Con., SO

Jean Findley, Range Con. to Botanist,
Northern Malheur RAO

Robert Cumlford, Civil Engr. Tech., Klamath
RAO, to Civil Engr. Tech., Ashland RAO

Donald R. Zalunardo, Range Con., Northern
Malheur RAO, to Range Con., Central Oregon
RAO

Peter F. Zika, Botanist, Eugene DO, to
Botanist, South Valley RAO

Robert F. Bessey, Fishery Biol., Medford DO,
to Fishery Biol., Glendale RAO

Thomas E. Lonie, Forester, Roseburg DO, to
Fuels Mgmt. Spec., North Umpqua RAO

Thomas P. McVey, Forestry Tech., Grants Pass
RAO, to Forestry Tech., Glendale RAO

Jon A. Menton, Forester, Battle Mountain. DO,
to Supv. Forester, Umpqua RAO

Clay W. Moore, Fuels Mgmt. Spec., Klamath
RAO, to Forester, Ashland RAO

Thomas V. Murphy, Forester, Glendale RAO,
to Fuels Mgmt. Spec., Grants Pass RAO

James S. England, Forester, Clackamas RAO,
to Wildlife Biol., Horing Seed Orchard

Leon C. Evans, Civil Engr. Tech., Dillard
RAO, to Civil Engr. Tech., Border RAO

Randall A. Fiske, Forestry Tech. to Civil Engr.
Tech., Butte Falls RAO

Ralph D. Klein, Soil Scientist, Three Rivers RAO, to Soil Scientist, North Umpqua RAO
Ray Hobley, Jr., Landscape Archit., Salem DO, to Landscape Archit., Yamhill RAO
John W. Dinwiddle, Forestry Tech., Grants Pass RAO, to Fuels Mgmt. Spec., Butte Falls RAO
Amy K. Haynes, Forester, Yamhill RAO
Fredrick D. Osborne, Nat. Res. Spec., Baker RAO
Crystal Boyd, Computer Sys. Analyst, Eugene DO
Carl R. Coon, Computer Sys. Analyst, Spokane DO
Jon F. Ehlers, Equal Empl. Opp. Spec., SO
Jeryl A. Powers, Mgmt. Analyst., SO
Kelly Jo Ferry, Pers. Mgmt. Spec., SO
Larry L. Larson, Forestry Tech., Eugene DO
Rachel H. Toffell, Contract Spec., Prineville DO
Daniel W. Wickwire, Cartographer, SO
Nadine R. White, Sec (Steno), SO
Robert L. McEnroe, Forester, Klamath Falls RAO
Scott Powers, Pub. Affairs Spec., Idaho Falls DO, to Pub. Affairs Spec., SO
Kathy L. Kirkham, Forestry Tech., Klamath Falls RAO
Milton L. Rogers, Appraiser, Prineville DO

Retirements
Dwain L. Davis, Area Mgr., Butte Falls RAO
Richard J. Ankerstjerne, Supv. Forester, Clackamas RAO
Richard J. Rademacher, Forester, Coast Range RAO

Other Separations
Jeanne M. Klein, Range Con., Burns DO
Alan C. McGuire-Dale, Fuels Mgmt. Spec., North Umpqua RAO, to Dept of Agriculture

Robert A. Ruedlger, Fish & Wildlife Biol., Tioga RAO, to Dept of Agriculture

Utah

New BLM Employees
James F. Kohler, Geol. Mineral Res., SO
Reassignments/Promotions
Ted D. Stephenson, Realty Spec., WO, to Supv. Land Law Exam., Div. of Res., SO
Craig B. Harmon, Richfield DO, to Archaeologist, Div. of Ops., SO
James M. Berch, Realty Spec., Kingman RAO, to Supv. Realty Spec., San Rafael RAO
Alice B. Stephenson, Land Law Exam., Eastern States, to Realty Spec., Pony Express RAO

Other Separations
Dona M. Smedley, Admin. Officer, Salt Lake DO, to Forest Serv., Bristle, TN
Max A. Day, Geol., Grand RAO, died 9-5-88

Wyoming

New BLM Employees
Grant Petersen, Pub. Affairs Spec., Rawlins DO
Charles Reed, Supv. Range Con., Great Divide RAO
Arlan G. Hiner, Area Mgr., Pinedale RAO

Other Separations
Phyllis Roseberry, Area Mgr., Grass Creek RAO
Gall Firebaugh, Archaeologist, Casper DO

Service Center

New BLM Employees
Michael F. Reilly, Oprtg. Acct., Finance
Gary Meade, Contract Spec., Admin. Serv.
Charles Marquez, Empl. Dev. Spec., Personnel
Patricia Mares, Sys. Acct., Finance
Paul D. Schriver, Sys. Acct., Finance
Leofwin Clark, Pres. Mgmt. Int., ALMRS-GIS

Reassignments/Promotions
Paul Daigle, Commun. Spec., Computer Ops., to Supv. Commun. Spec., Sys. Eng.
Richard Santos, Supv. Computer Operator, Computer Ops.
Karen Cochran, Contract Spec., Aquis. & Prop., CSO to Contract Spec., Admin.

Other Separations
Floyd Stayner, Computer Sys. Analyst, ALMRS-GIS
Byron Shelby, Sociologist, Res.
John Wong, Computer Sys. Analyst, ALMRS-GIS

Tracking Personnel is compiled from information submitted by State Office Personnel Branches to the Service Center in Denver by the 15th of every other month. The next deadline for Feb/March submissions to the SC is Jan. 15. If an office is not listed here, the submission was not received in the Service Center by the deadline. Submissions should be made through the electronic mail system to YA530.

Productivity Pilot

(continued from page 5)

Butte District now have employee fitness programs. Employees may be granted up to one and one-half hours each week of administrative leave to be used in conjunction with a matching amount of an employee's own time to participate in fitness activities. These pilot districts may also expend appropriated funds to cover fees for approved private health and fitness facilities or to develop health and fitness facilities in-house.

These four districts were chosen for the Productivity

Pilot Program because of the variety of resource responsibilities in each, the strong interest each showed in participating in the program, and the ability to support a significant pilot program. The districts are not quite half through the three-year program, which began Oct. 1, 1987.

The lessons learned from each new idea attempted in each of the four districts will be communicated Bureauwide, and all Bureau employees are encouraged to share ideas with the pilot districts.

If you're interested in finding out more about any of

the ideas mentioned here, or have a suggestion for the pilot districts to consider, contact them. They welcome your interest and ideas. The Pilot Productivity Program is for all of us.

Editor's Note:

In the last issue of *Inside Track*, the Employee Assistance Coordinator for the Boise Interagency Fire Center was omitted. The BIFC EAP coordinator is Carmen Simonson, FTS 554-2523 or Com. (208) 389-2523.

BLM Strives to Instill Awareness, Stewardship in Youths

Don't be surprised if you soon see an influx of youths ready to take on a myriad of natural resource volunteer projects in your BLM office.

The Bureau recently signed a memorandum of agreement linking BLM, other natural resource agencies and the National 4-H Council in an effort to enhance 4-H members' knowledge of resource issues, instill a sense of stewardship for our public lands, and promote volunteer opportunities.

"This formal agreement strengthens our relationship with the National 4-H Council," said Doug Blankinship, BLM youth volunteer coordinator. "We're already seeing positive results from working more closely with youth organizations."

More than 250 4-H leaders from across the country recently attended a forum in Estes Park, Colo., to learn more about natural resource issues and share project ideas to take home to their 4-H members and other natural resource leaders.

The forum, sponsored by the Amoco Foundation, Inc., and Waste Management, Inc., featured instructors from BLM, as well as from other Interior and Department of Agriculture agencies, and natural resource interest groups.

"Youth today are being encouraged to accept part of the responsibility in using, managing and conserving the environment," Blankinship said. "This is a ground-floor opportunity to educate them about the Bureau and its mission."

In addition to Blankinship, Bob Schneider, recreation specialist, and Dee Richie, range conservationist in the Washington Office, and Dan Muller, hydrologist in the Service Center, taught sessions at the forum. The Colorado State Office,



Arthur Howell, Jr., of Maine, browses through some wild horse material at a national natural resource forum in Estes Park, Colorado.

State representatives and the Colorado Women in Mining also sponsored a tour to mining operations near Denver.

Four regional meetings and another national forum are scheduled to take place over the next three years.

Inside Track

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